E
791
P3
v.24
no.23

El Palacio

VOL. XXIV. JUNE 9, 1928. NO. 23.

Courtesy of Albert B. Reagan

A HOPI MAIDEN

A STUDENT'S DAY IN SEVILLE

The "Archivo General de Indias" is open only from 8 to 14 o'clock (Sundays and *dias feriados excepted,*) so the proper procedure is at eight o'clock sharp to seize portfolio, hat, cane and *raincoat* and slip down stairs for *desayuno.* Quiet in the get-away is essential as the family is still asleep. The hours for *almuerzo* are from 12 to 2; for *comida* from 8 to 10. The Pension Vizcaína is conducted by a Basque and his French wife, prices are moderate and the table excellent, so that often it is after ten in the evening before one has finished dinner. Yesterday also there was a delightful concert by the Symphony Orchestra from Madrid which ran from six to eight-thirty, and some of its 125 members came to this pension, so that the crowd in the diningroom last evening was unusually large.

During two weeks in Spain a raincoat has been necessary, or a precaution; for—as is so often the case in Los Angeles — the people of Seville have been enjoying very unusual weather. Every day except one it has drizzled at least several times, on some days a dozen times. But today is clear and bright and almost warm, and the family has gone to spend the afternoon in the beautiful gardens of the Alcázar palace; the royal family returned several days ago to Madrid and common folk may again have access—for a small consideration to the caretaker.

Desayuno does not delay one long as it is simply a

small cup of hot milk laced with coffee and a single *pan*, with butter if the Americano desires. The first two days this was brought to the room by the camarera, so as to reach the "Casa Lonja" sharp at eight o'clock; but promptness was not reciprocated at that end and the routine of dusting must be finished.

From the pension to the depository of archives is a five-minute walk, a distance of about three blocks in which the direction changes seven times. This is characteristic of Sevilla which has very few regular streets and boulevards; however impressive the name of the street it is nearly always a narrow lane, often a blind alley, paved with cobbles or large square bricks, with many queer twists and angles, lined by buildings always three or more stories high and at times less than six feet apart. Yet the city is surprisingly well covered by small electric trams, and there is a perfect swarm of one-horse carriages, cabs and taxis among which most of the American makes are well represented; but many of the streets are "one way" and many others are closed by iron posts except to the mule with his panniers. Two-wheel carts drawn by an ox or by mules in tandem do most of the heavy delivery. Sidewalks are quite erratic, often tapering down to less than a foot and in the narrow streets disappearing entirely.

Arriving at the Casa Lonja one passes through a massive doorway and climbs by the grand stairway to the second floor where a hall is assigned to those doing research work. Formerly this seems to have been part of a great corredor some twenty feet high surrounding and looking down on the central patio, paved with square blocks and with a fountain in the center from which rises a small statue of Columbus. The spaces between the columns are now filled in with great glass windows affording excellent light on the tables.

With good luck in about fifteen minutes one may receive the *legajo* of papers in which he was working the day before and continue his research until 1:45. When he desires another bundle, he makes out the necessary slip and after a short delay it is brought to his desk by an attendant.

Today for the first time we asked to have copies made of two of the documents found relating to New Mexico, and we were referred to the director, Don Cristóbal Bermúdez Plata. And here it may be said that every courtesy has been shown by the Archive staff, from the director and his assistants down to the last attendant.

Last summer an order was issued prohibiting the copying of archives "in series" and our request was a testing of the interpretation of this order. We explained to the director that the two documents were from different *legajos* and related to different governors of New Mexico; he expressed regret and explained that a "certificate of exception" must be secured from the authorities in Madrid. We told him that we were leaving on Friday for Madrid to work in the Muñoz and other archives there and should not return to Seville until about September and would make the necessary arrangement before then, but we should appreciate it if we might have these two papers now. He said that under the circumstances he would make an exception in this case and would send us a copyist.

Back at the pension almuerzo is served promptly, but the six or seven courses take until nearly three o'clock, and we manage to get to the American Express office only just before that hour,— to be informed that it does not open until four o'clock! Some welcome mail is found at the consulate, and two hours are given to correspondence and study; after which a second trip to the Ex-

press office results in a new supply of Spanish *pesetas*, which exchange 5.84 to the American dollar. Then a walk to the station from which trains for Madrid leave brings the information that tickets cannot be purchased in advance of departure. "But cannot we make reservation for the Friday night train?" The courteous reply is, "No, only an hour before the train departs." Which requires some consideration if one has a family and hand luggage with him, and a trunk to "register."

The afternoon program may be varied by a search for old bookshops, a walk to the wonderful park where the Exposition is to open next March or along the river where small John may see the ships. "Guadalquivír," by the way, is from the Arabic and means "great river," and is the name which the early Spaniards in New Mexico gave to what is now the Rio Grande. In Moorish times the Torre de Oro stood out in the Guadalquivir surrounded by a moat and connected by an underground passage with the Alcázar—evidently affording a safe get-away in case of need. Tradition says also that treasure was kept in the tower. Today the tower is used as offices of the naval authorities.

Five hours a day seems pretty short to work in the archives, but tomorrow, it will be even less as it happens to be the birthday of the Prince of the Asturias, and an attendant informs us that the Archive will close at noon. As an Argentinian working at the next table rather sarcastically remarks, the country is republican in sentiment yet observes a Bourbon holiday. And on Friday the Casa Lonja will not open at all, as that day is a religious holiday. Perhaps ten days of work in two weeks is as good an average as a student from the United States may expect.—L. B.

IT IS WRITTEN

Mexican Folkways

The latest issue of "Mexican Folkways" to reach the Museum, is beautiful in illustration and astonishingly interesting in content. The description of the work of "Children Artists in the Mexican Revolution" is a revelation of achievement which one would hardly look for in Latin America. The color plates and half-tone reproductions of paintings and drawings by children, in not only one school, but many, some of them in remote rural communities, indicate that art instruction has reached a point in Mexico far beyond anything that is done in similar grade schools in the United States. One of the color reproductions called "The Day" by Felipe Gomez, is that of a painting in oil giving a view of the hill behind the Sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe on December 12th, with the worshippers wending their way from the chapel to the shrine on top, a realistic canvas that even Grace Ravlin could hardly excel. Another color reproduction is that of "El Cerro de las Tres Cruces" (The Hill of the Three Crosses,) which is accompanied by this legend: "This boy artist of fourteen has unwitingly and effectively combined here the two extreme but influential forces in the lives of his own class, the poor. Although they are forces of an opposite character, both the cross and the pulque shops have had the same effect upon the poor classes: the first building up a fatalistic attitude that accepts everything; the second robbing their earnings and leaving them stupefied. Against these force the schools and other reconstructive

agencies are now working. This hill is near the one upon which the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared." This indicates the present day official attitude of Mexico toward church and alcohol. The painting is by a boy named Ernesto Santoyo who attends the school at Guadalupe. The examples of sculpture and woodcarving illustrated are no less remarkable. The present number is also rich in folk songs and themes and includes the score and words of "La Violinera," "Poetry of the Negroes of Oaxaca," a description with pictures of "The Dance of the Moors," as it is given on the islands of Lake Patzcuaro in Michoacán, and an account of native celebrations of All Saints Day, the Festival of Guadalupe, the Posadas and of Holy Week. An important article is that on the Maya ruins at Labna in Yucatan, which indicates that these ruins are hardly less imposing and important than those of Chichen Itza. They are grouped around a plaza 200 meters by 300 meters. "A Visit to Huaves," gives more than a glimpse of a small but practically unknown tribe which was most recently visited by Paul Radin formerly of Santa Fe, and earlier by Starr, also well remembered in New Mexico. The present writer, Dr. Ludwig Rohrsheim, remarks: "The facial expression strikingly recalls the Berber tribes of North Africa; so much more so, when some of the men have the habit of winding about their heads pieces of colored cloth, resembling turbans. This characteristic I had not found until then among other indigenous tribes. Later we saw again the same facial expression, as well as the dark color, the curved nose and the head cloth in some towns of the Chamulas (for example in San Bartolomé and Santa Catarina,) an Indian tribe of the Tzeltal. In San Cristobal de las Casas, one frequently meets these types on the streets." All of which emphasizes that in the countries south of the United States there is

a tremendous field for archaeological and anthropological investigation which beckons especially the institutions of research in the Spanish Southwest and which is to be their field for centuries to come.

Espejo Published by Hodge

Some years ago the late Henry E. Huntington purchased at the sale of the collection of S. S. Christie-Miller, of London, the truly unique copy of *New Mexico. Otherwise, The Voiage of Anthony of Espejo,* published in London in 1587. This is the English translation of the account of the Journey by Antonio de Espejo to New Mexico and Arizona in 1583, during which he visited and described the Pueblo Indian tribes, which interesting people still live in much the same as in early Spanish times. The excessive rarity of the little book was shown by the eager bidding at the sale, which reached the sum of £15,000 before M. Huntington acquired it. The book has now been privately reprinted on Italian handmade paper in an edition of two hundred copies for Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Museum of the American Indian, New York City, permission to do so having been accorded by Mr. Huntington before his death. The original is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California.

Endowment for Journal of Archaeology

To the Members of the Committee to Sponsor the Propriety of Securing Endowment for the American Journal of Archaeology:

You will be delighted to know that I have received today, from one of the members of the New York Society of the Institute, a pledge of twenty-five thousand ($25,-

000) dollars toward the two hundred thousand dollar Endowment for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY. This pledge is made contingent upon the completion of the entire sum, either in cash or in pledge. Further, the pledge holds only until January 1, 1929. This is a splendid aid to us in our endeavor to secure an endowment, the income from which will improve and enlarge the JOURNAL and guarantee its publication and distribution. You will all recognize the importance, I am sure, of the proposed gift, with its manifold present and future implications. We have a contingent gift from Dr. James Loeb of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars and a cash gift of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars from Mrs. Joseph Clark Hoppin toward this Fund. We have, therefore, now in hand, or in prospect, forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars, nearly one quarter of the required amount.—R. V. D. Magoffin, President Archaeological Institute of America.

Museum Ideas

John Cotton Dana, secretary and director of the Museum of Newark, is one of the outstanding museum directors of the United States and is doing more to stir the dry bones of museum practice than possibly any other living man. As a consequence, the Newark Museum has become a great institution under adverse circumstances. Its monthly publication, *The Museum*, under the editorship of Dana is not only attractively printed but each number is full of practical and original museum ideas. So much does Editor Dana think of the value of publicity to museum work that he has placed his printing plant on the main floor of the museum as one of the first exhibits to be seen and heard by the visitor. "The publicity elements thus frankly emphasized," he

EL PALACIO

VOL. XXIV. JUNE 9, 1928. NO. 23.

PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

Published by the School of American Research, the University of New Mexico and the Museum of New Mexico.

A Weekly Review of the Arts and Sciences in the American Southwest.

Sent free to Members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 16, 1918.

says in the May number of *The Museum*, "within the building is an equally important part of the actual work of the Print Shop." Then he tells how posters are evolved and how the final result comes through "only after as many as ten proofs" have been pulled, corrected, revised and changed. "The Art of Writing Museum Labels," is another instructive article, while "My Ideal Museum" outlines a program that would make any museum worth while to its community. It does not go quite the length of one authority that says: "The ideal museum would consist of a series of labels with a few objects to illustrate them" but it does emphasize that service to the public

stands above mere collections in an institution maintained from public funds.

Cult of the Ugly

William Howe Downes discusses "The Cult of the Ugly" in *The American Magazine of Art* for June. He does so temperately without asperity, and concludes: "No one is obliged to admire the works of Matisse, Derain and Picasso, and conversely, there exists no constitutional amendment forbidding any citizen to do so to his heart's content. Why not leave the issue there for the present?" "The Thomas B. Clarke Collection of Early American Portraits" by Cuthbert Lee is richly illustrated. James Bordley, Jr., describes "Colonial Annapolis." The address of Sir Lawrence Weaver, K. B. E., to the American Federation of Arts, is printed in full under the title: "The Need for More Art in Industry." The exhibit of "The Allied Artists" is pictured and from it we take: "Wayman Adams was represented by a striking portrait of Walter Ufer, his confrere. . . . William F. Kline presented in characteristic manner, his conception of a Mayan Indian artist at work."

May Art and Archaeology

"Poland" is the theme rich in art and history, of the May number of *Art and Archaeology* with well selected illustrations from photographic reproductions of paintings and photographs of architectural monuments in the larger cities. Jan Ciehanowski, Polish minister in the United States, writes a foreword. Clarence Augustus Manning, of Columbia University, and President of the Institute of Polish Culture, takes for his subject: "The Great Past of Poland," and illustrates it with fourteen views from Krakau, Kazimierz, Posen, Thorn, Troky, Wilna,

Lwow and Warsaw. "The Character and Development of Polish Painting," and "The Folk Arts of Poland," are by Mieczyslaw Treter.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Art League Exhibit

An alcove in the Art Museum was given to The Las Vegas Art League for its first exhibit, this in conformity with the Museum's policy to further art throughout the State, by exhibiting not only the paintings of those who have achieved standing in the art world but also of students earnestly striving to paint. From the latter viewpoint, the exhibit is a most interesting one although some of the canvases still bear the marks of the beginners who first of all are seeking to master technique but still hesitate to let themselves go in seeking expression. In a few of the pictures, notably such as Alice C. Schupp's "October Poplars on Mora Road," success is achieved in landscape. Raymond T. Roche and Omar W. Hearn also take for their themes the local landscape and with time will overcome the difficulties of atmosphere just as they are at present striving for balance in composition and perfection in draftsmanship.

Exhibit by Vernon Hunter

One is tempted to use the adjectives "remarkable" and "stimulating" in writing of the exhibit of Vernon Hunter, the young artist, who between teaching school in outlying parts of New Mexico also draws and paints with an enthusiasm and zeal which mark him as one of the coming masters of the brush. There is novelty, and

even originality in the pose and poise of his figures, their movement and dash, that lift them above mere illustration and yet make them difficult to classify. One is reminded, perhaps, of Gaugnin but Hunter is more than an imitator. He will bear watching for he is bound to be heard from in much wider circles than know his work at present.

Modernists Hang New Exhibit

When the Modernist goes into his garden for a flower theme he becomes intelligible to the Philistines. Such paintings as "Iris" by B. J. O. Nordfeldt; "Gladiolus" by Raymond Jonson, and "Tulips" by Willard Nash hung by the Modernists in their alcove this week, find admirers in every group. Even the Academician may be persuaded to admit that there is "something to it" as he stands before these paintings and studies them. Nordfeldt contributes a landscape and another still life to the exhibit. Jonson has "Composition 7-Snow" as his principal canvas. One is fascinated by the whirl of the lines and the color harmonies, and having been given a clue to what was in the artist's mind it is not so difficult to guess what it's all about. R. Walker, the newest and youngest of the group, hangs "Black Mesa," (which however is a view of "Tyuoni") and a portrait, "Indian," two paintings which illustrate the interesting experiments in the handling of brush and color that this virile group is engaged in all of the time.

Child Welfare Meeting

Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, June 6, the executive committee of the New Mexico Child Welfare Association met at the Art Museum and after discussion

decided to dispose of the Child Welfare House at Santa Fe to the Allison-James Mission School which has been doing the child welfare work of the Association the past few years and which had already made a payment of $6000 on the building.

Social Welfare Work

Tuesday evening, June 5, representatives of Santa Fe civic bodies, including the Santa Fe Chapter of the Red Cross, met with representatives of the State Welfare Board, to arrange for the employment of an iccredited social worker for the Capital City of the State.

Selecting Summer Camp

Dr. J. F. Zimmermann, president of the University of New Mexico, came up from Albuquerque on Thursday evening, June 7, and on Friday accompanied Director Hewett and party to the upper Jemez country with a view of selecting a site for the summer camp school in August. The Puye and the Rito de los Frijoles also are under consideration. Applications for the summer camp already exceed the available accommodations.

Puye Field Museum

The wall cases made for the Puye field museum by Sam Hudelson of the Museum staff have been installed in the lodge at the Puye. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Secretary Charlotte Arnold and other members of the staff have given time the past week to installing and labeling the exhibits.

PERSONAL MENTION

At University Inaugural and Dedication

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett and Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter represented the Museum of New Mexico, the School of American Research and affiliated bodies and societies, at the inauguration of Dr. J. F. Zimmermann as president of the University, the dedication of four new University buildings and the annual Commencement, which were all crowded into one day, Monday, June 4. The festivities were not only of unusual interest and importance but were also given a unique touch, by the presence on the platform of the governors of most of the New Mexico pueblos, from Taos to Zuñi, and a ceremony in which Dr. Zimmermann, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and the orator of the day were adopted by the Pueblos. The new buildings at the University are all in Pueblo style of architecture.

Dr. Kidder Goes to Sweden

Dr. A. V. Kidder, having just returned from Chichen Itza where he had gone for the Carnegie Institution, visited Albuquerque and Santa Fe prior to leaving for Sweden with his family to spend the summer.

In the Field of Music

Not only painters and writers of note are making Santa Fe their home for at least part of the year, but composers and performers of music have discovered Santa Fe's charm and inspiration for creative artists. Among

the latest arrivals is Arron Copeland who may be heard almost any afternoon on the piano in the St. Francis Auditorium at the Museum.

Los Angeles Director Visits Museum

Dr. William A. Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum, visited the Museum on Monday, June 4. He was a guest at the atelier of Miss Eugenie Shonnard, the sculptress, and also made a trip to the field museum at Puye.

Sloans Return

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan are again domiciled for the summer in their attractive studio home on Garcia street in Santa Fe, after a most successful season in New York City.

INSTITUTE SCHOOLS

Appointments to the Academy

Professor Henry A. Sanders of the University of Michigan has been named professor-in-charge of the American Academy in Rome, and Professor Frederick W. Shipley of Washington University, former president of the Archaeological Institute of America, and well-known in Santa Fe where he has visited, is named annual professor both for the years 1928 and 1929. Professor Sanders had been head of the Roman School from 1915 to 1918.

EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOLGY

New Field for War Organization

A German scientific association, originally organized in the post-war and post-revolutionary emergency to help out hard-pressed scientists and impoverished laboratories, has developed into an active agency for the promotion of science in Europe. It still keeps its now somewhat inappropriate name, "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft," or "Emergency Association of German Science." But its present functions, now that times have become a little less stringent, have expanded far beyond its original work of rescue in distress. It is backing half-a-dozen promising ventures in science, in widely varying fields. Of greatest interest to Americans, perhaps, is the plan now under discussion for the creation of a school for research into the physiological improvement of human beings by means of sports and games. Germans have always been much interested in physical culture, and since the war have taken increasingly to track and field athletics on the American plan. It is the ambition of German athletes to offer a really serious challenge to America for first place in this year's Olympics. In the realm of industrial science the Notgemeinschaft is supporting research in metals and their properties, under Professor Schenk of Muenster, Westphalia. He is engaged in examining the plasticity and other properties of metals which offer possibilities of development for science and for the metallurgical industries. Another field is the investigation of the nutritive physiology of plants, especially questions of manures and fertilizers, and the growth and cultivation of grains and other economic plants. Exploratory expeditions of

purely scientific character are also under way. One goes to Transbaikalia in cooperation with Russian scientific institutions, under Professor Wilmans of Heidelberg. Another expedition in association with the Russian Academy of Sciences is to be sent to the Altai regions on the borders of Siberia and Tibet. The Notgemeinschaft has interested itself in archaeological finds at the ancient town of Trier or Treves, which was once a Roman garrison city. During the construction of a new high school there the foundations of a large Roman building were unearthed, which were shown to constitute a temple area and a praetorium. It is hoped to to gather new light here concerning Roman culture in Western Germany. Similar problems engage attention in the East, where prehistoric earthworks and fortifications have been excavated. Professor Unverzagt of the Ethonological Museum, Berlin, well known for his excavations at Lossow near Frankfurt on the Oder, has been working in this field.

Viking Ships Dug Up

Two dragon ships, sailed by the Vikings of about the fourth century A. D., have been unearthed at Galtabaeck, close to the west shore of Sweden. A number of Sweden's foremost geologists and antiquarians have hastened to the spot and are supervising the careful unearthing of the ancient ships. It is prophesied that the digging will reveal an entire fleet of Viking craft, since the small community of Galtabaeck is supposed once to have been a lively seaport. The first ship discovery was made by a farmer who was digging ditches in the grass plain some 300 yards from the seashore. The oaken vessel has 19 ribs and is about 46 feet long and 13 feet wide. The exact age of the boats is being estab-

lished by studying the layer of earth in which they are embedded. Since the Ice Age, the land in this region has steadily risen at the rate of about three inches in a century. The Viking ship lies 33 inches above the present sea level, which would date it at about the ninth century, but presence of sea gravel in the layer of earth seems to indicate that the ship must be considerably older, probably from 300 to 400 A. D. Samples of the soil and gravel have been sent to the Academy of Antiquities at Stockholm for study. The cities of Varberg, Gothenburg, and Stockholm are all bidding for the possession of the ships, but the final placing of these rare exhibits has not been decided.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

To Study Athabaskans in Canada

The prospect of studying a primitive culture, which has been maintained for thousands of years untouched by outside contacts, is taking Cornelius Osgood, graduate student of ethnology at the University of Chicago, on a fifteen months expedition to the Canadian Barren Grounds, the region around Great Bear Lake. He is enroute to Waterways, where he leaves the railroad. The 1000 mile trip from Waterways will be made by canoe and dog team. He expects to reach Fort Norman, the last outpost of civilization in that region, sometime in August. Almost nothing is known of the Hareskin Indians, which he will study, except that they are sullen and inhospitale. Two white missionaries who tried to convert them were murdered. Osgood hopes, if it is possible, to live with them during the long winter season, getting first-hand observations of their manners and customs. The difficult language of the Hareskin tribe presents a problem but Osgood expects, if he re-

ceives a friendly reception, to make himself understood by using Athabaskan word stems. The Hareskin tribe is a member of that linguistic group. Professor Edward Sapir, University of Chicago anthropologist, believes that this expedition presents "an almost unparalleled opportunity of studying a primitive people who have been uninfluenced by outside cultures." It is hoped that a complete knowledge of this tribe will shed light on the development of other Athabaskan tribes, particularly the Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico. The Barren Grounds lie almost wholly within the Arctic Circle, more than 300 miles from Fort Norman. The hardships of a winter in this region induced Mr. Osgood to make a 1300 mile preliminary trip on the rivers north of Edmonton last summer, in order to learn what he may expect. The expedition is being financed by the National Museum of Canada.

CLASSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Glass Windows in Ancient Rome

Glass windows are not the relatively modern things they are commonly reputed to be. According to Dr. M. Blaschke, a German ceramic chemist, they were in use in ancient Rome. Most of the panes did not exceed 12 by 16 inches in size, though a few larger ones have been found. Glass-making, known for many centuries in Egypt, came to Rome relatively late. During the time of Cicero, who died in 43 B. C., glass objects of any kind were rarities, and glass windows were unknown. A hundred years later most households owned some, and by the time the Empire was well established, glass was fairly common. The famous mosaics of the later Empire, notably at Ravenna and Constantinople, were made largely out of bits of glass.